

# ON A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF FISHES FROM MAROUBRA BAY.

By J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

(Communicated by T. Whitelegge, F.R.M.S.)

It is again my pleasing duty to record yet another new fish from Maroubra Bay, where it was obtained by Mr. Whitelegge early in February. The constant recurrence of new forms of animal life in this small bay, probably the only spot on the Australian coast which has been systematically and scientifically explored, is an additional proof, if one were needed, of how imperfect a knowledge of our littoral fauna we possess.

I am puzzled to know in what family this genus should be placed; a casual glance would indicate affinity to the *Apogonidae*, but the absence of vomerine teeth and the number of the dorsal spines apparently deny it a resting-place among these little fishes, unless indeed it should be considered to be an aberrant Apogonid with sciænoid affinities.

## • APOGONOPS, gen.nov.

Body elongate-oblong and somewhat tapering posteriorly, compressed. Head large. Mouth rather large, with oblique cleft, the premaxillaries protractile and forming almost the entire anterior margin of the upper jaw; maxillary exposed, without supplemental bone; lower jaw the longer. Two nostrils on each side, the anterior rather the larger and situated much nearer to the eye than to the extremity of the snout. Eye large. Preorbital entire; preopercle with a double ridge; the inner ridge entire, the outer with a few weak spines round the angle; opercle with

two spines; the membranous portion produced and pointed, extending well beyond the lower spine; posttemporal spiniferous. Gill-membranes separate from the isthmus; gills four, a slit behind the fourth; seven branchiostegals; pseudobranchiae present; gill-rakers moderate, rather slender. Narrow bands of villiform teeth in the jaws; vomer, palatines, and tongue edentulous. A single dorsal fin, deeply notched, with x 10 rays, the spinous portion longer than the soft; anal short, with iii 7 rays, the second spine strong and laterally grooved; ventrals inserted below the base of the pectorals, close together, with a strong spine; pectorals pointed, with 14 rays, the second the longest and much stronger than the third; caudal emarginate, the peduncle long and strong. Scales moderate, cycloid, concentrically striated, very deciduous; head partially naked; soft dorsal and anal fins with a basal scaly sheath; no scaly process between the ventrals. Lateral line continuous, extending on the base of the caudal fin, the tube straight and simple, not quite reaching to the extremity of the scale.

*Etymology* :—Apogon;  $\omega\psi$ , resemblance.

*Distribution* :—Coast of New South Wales.

APOGONOPS ANOMALUS, sp.nov.

D. x 10. A. iii 7. Sc. 55.

Length of head  $2\frac{5}{8}$ , depth of body  $4\frac{1}{10}$  in the total length;\* depth of head  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , width of head  $2\frac{2}{5}$  in its length. Eye very large, situated on the upper half of the side of the head, its diameter one-third of the length of the head; snout obtuse, shorter than the eye; interorbital region flat, its width  $3\frac{8}{9}$  in the length of the head. Maxillary not quite extending to the vertical from

---

\* In this and all future papers the total length, as taken in connection with the comparative measurements, is the distance between the extremity of the jaws and the base of the caudal fin, unless special mention to the contrary is made; in giving the length of the fish this fin is of course included. In taking the measurement of the head the free opercular flap is not included, nor, unless definitely stated to the contrary, such portion of the lower jaw as may project beyond the upper.

the middle of the eye, its length half of that of the head; its distal extremity is expanded, two-fifths of the diameter of the eye in width, its posterior margin sinuous. The preorbital and the inner ridge of the preopercle are entirely unarmed, while the outer ridge has a few feeble spines at or near the rounded angle; lower opercular spine the longer; posttemporal with five spines. About 22 gill-rakers on the lower branch of the anterior arch. The dorsal fin originates above the base of the pectoral; the spines are rather weak; the first short, about one-third of the second and sub-equal to the eighth; the fourth spine is the longest, two-fifths of the length of the head and five-sixths of the anterior soft rays; the ninth spine is very short, and the tenth is intermediate in length between the sixth and seventh: the anal originates beneath the fourth soft ray of the dorsal; the first spine is very short and stout, the second much stronger, but not so long as the third, which is one-third of the length of the head, and not much shorter than the anterior rays: ventral not reaching to the vent, the outer ray the longest, four-sevenths of the length of the head: pectoral two-thirds of the head: caudal emarginate, the peduncle long and tapering, its depth immediately behind the dorsal fin  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , its least depth  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in its length.

Brownish-green, the sides strongly tinged with yellow; thorax and abdomen silvery; upper surface of head bluish, the lips, inter-orbital region, and an angular band on the occiput darkest; opercle bluish: a series of five large olive brown spots along the side; lower side of tail with three groups of crowded brown specks; dorsal fin sparsely, caudal densely covered with similar specks, the latter with two large dark basal spots.

The single example collected measures 54 millimeters and is apparently full grown.

---

## CATALOGUE OF THE DESCRIBED COLEOPTERA OF AUSTRALIA. SUPPLEMENT, PART II.

BY GEORGE MASTERS.

Issued separately as a Supplement to the Part.

